

U.S. Patent Application For

PRODUCTION PROFILE DETERMINATION AND
MODIFICATION SYSTEM

By:

Peter J. Schrenkel
Terry E. Hix
Arthur M. Bedgood
Christopher P. Brown
Albert G. Ollre IV

EXPRESS MAIL MAILING LABEL	
NUMBER:	<u>EV 037 144 087 415</u>
DATE OF	
DEPOSIT:	<u>12/19/01</u>
<p>Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.10, I hereby certify that I am personally depositing this paper or fee with the U.S. Postal Service, "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service on the date indicated above in a sealed envelope (a) having the above-numbered Express Mail label and sufficient postage affixed, and (b) addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.</p>	
<u>12/19/01</u> Date	<u><i>James C. Ollre</i></u> Signature

PRODUCTION PROFILE DETERMINATION AND MODIFICATION SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to the
production of fluids from a well, and particularly to a
system and method for identifying oil, water, and gas
bearing strata in a well and modifying the well to enhance
the production of desired fluids from the well.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 A typical production well has a metal lining, or
casing, that extends through the well. A series of
perforations are made at specific depths in the casing. The
15 perforations enable fluids in the strata surrounding the
perforations to flow into the casing, while preventing
fluids at other depths from flowing into the casing. The
fluids are then removed from the well through the interior
of the casing, either by the pressure of the fluid in the
20 formation or by artificially lifting the fluid to a
collection location.

25 A typical oil or gas production well may pass through
many different formations, or strata. The various strata
may contain oil, gas, water, or combinations thereof.
Preferably, the perforations in the casing are made at

depths that correspond to strata bearing a desired
production fluid, such as oil and/or natural gas, and
minimal amounts, if any, of water. However, the fluid
flowing into the interior of the casing may contain portions
5 of oil, gas, and water. Additionally, the proportions of
oil, gas, and/or water that enter through the perforations
from the surrounding strata may vary according to depth.

Consequently, some wells are profiled to identify the
10 proportions of water, oil, and gas flowing into the casing
at various depths. An iterative process of plugging and
logging the well is used to form the profile of the well.
First, a plug is lowered into the well by an insertion
device to isolate a portion of the well. The insertion
15 device is then removed from the well and a logging tool is
lowered into the well. An artificial lift system, such as a
pump, is used to produce a flow of fluid into the casing
through a first group of perforations. The logging tool is
operable to detect characteristics of the fluid entering the
20 well, such as the proportion of oil, gas, and water flowing
into the casing.

To detect the characteristics of the fluid entering the
well through a second group of perforations, the logging
25 tool is removed from the well and the insertion device is

lowered back into the casing to move the plug to a second location. The logging tool is then lowered back into the well to log the fluid characteristics through the second group of perforations. This process may be repeated for many groups of perforations. By analyzing the data, those groups of perforations that do not produce desired production fluids and/or produce large amounts of water may be isolated using a plug, or other device.

The iterative process described above is time-consuming and labor intensive. A need exists for a system or method that enables a well to be profiled without having to repeatedly remove the logging tool and/or insertion device from the well.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention features a technique for profiling and modifying fluid flow through a wellbore. According to one aspect of the present technique, a system comprising a logging system, a downhole unit, and a deployment system is featured. The logging system comprises a logging tool. The downhole unit is operable to house the logging tool. In addition, the downhole unit is operable to selectively secure a retrievable fluid barrier within a

wellbore casing. The deployment system is operable to
deploy the downhole unit in the wellbore casing.

According to another aspect of the present technique, a
method for profiling fluid flow through a wellbore is
featured. The method comprises deploying a downhole unit
into the wellbore. The downhole unit is operable to house a
logging tool and to selectively secure a retrievable fluid
barrier within a wellbore casing. The method also comprises
operating the logging tool to detect a parameter of fluid
flow through a first group of perforations in the wellbore
casing. The method also may comprise inducing a flow of
fluid into the wellbore through the first group of
perforations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will hereafter be described with
reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like
reference numerals denote like elements, and:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of an exemplary
application of the present technique, illustrating a
production profile determination and modification system
deployed in a wellbore;

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of the production profile determination and modification system deploying a retrievable plug in a well casing, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present technique;

5

Figure 3 is a front elevational view of the production profile determination and modification system deployed above the perforations in the wellbore, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present technique;

10

Figure 4 is a front elevational view of the production profile determination and modification system illustrating the logging tool deployed and the system artificially lifting the fluid in the wellbore, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present technique;

15

Figure 5 is a front elevational view of the production profile determination and modification system with the logging tool withdrawn within a housing and the artificial lift secured for re-deployment of the plug, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present technique; and

20

Figure 6 is a front elevational view of the production profile determination and modification system engaging the

10025410.43494

plug to retrieve the plug from the casing, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present technique;

Figure 7 is a front elevational view of the production profile determination and modification system disengaging the plug from the casing, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present technique;

Figure 8 is a front elevational view of the production profile determination and modification system redeployed between two series of perforations in the wellbore, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present technique; and

Figure 9 is a front elevational view of an alternative application of the present technique.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring generally to Fig. 1, a production profile determination and modification system 10 is illustrated in a subterranean environment, according to one embodiment of the present invention. Production profile determination and modification system 10 comprises a deployable unit 12, a deployment system 14, and a logging system 16.

25

10025410.121901

An exemplary deployable unit 12 is a downhole tool comprising a retrievable plug 18, a logging tool 20, a housing 22 for logging tool 20, an artificial lift system 24, and a plug-retrieving device 26. In the illustrated embodiment, plug 18 is a retrievable bridge plug operable to form a barrier to fluid. However, other flow retrievable fluid barriers may be used. Housing 22 may be a downhole lubricator adapted to house logging tool 20. Logging tool 20 may be a permanent component within housing 22 or, alternatively, housing 22 may be adapted to receive a separate logging tool 20. Artificial lift device 24 is operable to induce fluid flow. Artificial lift device 24 may be an electric submersible pump, e.g. ESP. Plug-retrieving device 26 may comprise an overshot secured to the housing and having a passageway (not shown) to enable logging tool 20 to be lowered from housing 22.

Logging system 16 comprises logging tool 20, a wireline 28, and a data acquisition/analysis system 30. Logging tool 20 is operable to provide a stream of data along a line 28, such as a wireline, to data acquisition/analysis system 30. In the exemplary embodiment, logging tool 20 is operable to identify the oil, water and gas bearing strata. Preferably, logging tool 20 is operable to detect a number of downhole fluid flow parameters, such as the rate of fluid flow and

the proportions of oil, gas, and water in the fluid flow. For example, logging tool 20 may be a PSP (pseudo-static spontaneous potential) tool. Logging tool 20 may be configured to measure other downhole parameters as well, such as fluid pressure. Data typically is recorded on a "log" that displays information about the formation as a function of depth. The data also may be recorded in digital format for processing later. An exemplary data acquisition/analysis system 30 comprises computer hardware and software.

Deployment system 14 is operable to raise and lower deployable unit 12. Examples of deployment system 14 comprise a derrick, a platform, a winch, or other systems for raising and lowering deployable unit 12 in wellbore 36. In addition, deployment system 14 comprises a coupling member 31 to couple deployable unit 12 to a derrick, platform, etc. In the illustrated embodiment, coupling member 31 comprises a string of production pipe. However, coupling member 31 may comprise coiled tubing, a wireline, or other apparatus coupleable to deployable unit 12 to enable the derrick, platform, winch, etc. to support deployable unit 12. Furthermore, in the illustrated embodiment, deployment system 14 is operable to direct the engagement of retrievable plug 18.

As illustrated in Figure 1, line 28 enters housing 22 via a side-entry door 32, which may, or may not, be a component of a side-entry sub. However, deployable unit 12 may be adapted for other typos of entry for line 28. In addition, deployable unit 12 and logging tool 20 may be adapted for assembly in the field.

Deployable unit 12 is deployed within a geological formation 34 via a wellbore 36. Typically, wellbore 36 is lined with casing 38 having openings 40, e.g. perforations, through which wellbore fluids enter wellbore 36 from geological formation 34. Alternatively, deployable unit 12 may be deployed in an open-hole wellbore, i.e., a wellbore that is not lined with casing. In the illustrated technique, deployable unit 12 is deployed by deployment system 14 into wellbore 36 so that plug 18 may be set in casing 38 below the lowest perforation 40. Plug-retrieving device 26 is operable to selectively secure plug 18 to deployable unit 12 and to casing 38. Deployable unit 12 may also be positioned to set plug 18 at other locations within casing 38, depending on the information to be gathered.

Referring generally to Fig. 2, deployable unit 12 and plug-retrieving device 26 are manipulated by deployment

system 14 to expand plug 18 into engagement against casing 38 so as to secure plug 18 within casing 38. In Fig. 2, plug 18 has been expanded, as represented by arrows 42, into engagement with casing 38 below a first set 44 of perforations 40.

Referring generally to Fig. 3, deployable unit 12 is raised above a second set 46 of perforations, as represented by the arrow 48, after plug 18 is set below the first set 44 of perforations 40. From this position above the second set 46 of perforations, system 10 is able to establish a baseline profile of fluid flow through both sets of perforations 40.

In the exemplary technique, logging tool 20 then is lowered from deployable unit 12 to log downhole fluid characteristics, as represented by arrow 50 in Figure 4. In the illustrated embodiment, line 28 is used to lower logging tool 20 from housing 22. However, in other embodiments of system 10, other devices, such as a winch system within housing 22, may lower logging tool 20. Alternatively, logging tool 20 may be operated to detect fluid characteristics without lowering logging tool 20 from deployable unit 12.

25

In the illustrated technique, artificial lift device 24 is operated to produce a flow of fluid 52 through both sets of perforations 40. Logging tool 20 is operated to establish the percentages of oil, water, and gas in fluid 52. Logging tool 20 also may be operable to establish the flow rates of oil, water, and gas in the fluid flow. Furthermore, in some applications, logging tool 20 is used to measure other down-hole fluid characteristics, such as fluid velocity, density, temperature, and pressure. Additionally, logging tool 20 may incorporate other devices, such as a casing collar locator.

Subsequent to logging, artificial lift device 24 is deactivated and logging tool 20 is returned to housing 22, as represented by arrow 54 in Figure 5. Then, deployable unit 12 is lowered to engage plug 18, as represented by arrow 56 in Figure 6. As illustrated best in Figure 7, plug-retrieving device 26 is then operated to contract and disengage plug 18 from casing 38, as represented by arrows 58.

Referring generally to Fig. 8, system 10 is operated in a similar manner to re-deploy plug 18 in casing 38 above the first set 44 of perforations 40 and below the second set 46 of perforations 40. After securing plug 18 to casing 38,

deployable unit 12 is repositioned above the second set 46 of perforations 40. Logging tool 20 is lowered and artificial lift device 24 is operated to produce a flow of fluid through the second set 46 of perforations 40. As described above, with respect to the exemplary embodiment, logging tool 20 is operable to establish the percentages of oil, water, and gas in the flow of fluid 52 through the second set 46 of perforations 40. Additionally, in at least some applications, logging tool 20 is operable to establish other down-hole characteristics to establish the flow rates or other parameters of oil, water, and gas in the fluid flow, as discussed above.

A profile of wellbore 36 may be established by using data acquisition/analysis system 30 to compare the data received from logging tool 20 at the two positions of plug 18 to identify, for example, the oil, water, and gas bearing strata adjacent to the first and second sets of perforations 40. In the illustrated technique, the percentages of oil, gas, and water entering wellbore 28 through each set of perforations may be established by comparing the percentages of oil, gas, and water with fluid flow through both sets of perforations to the percentages of oil, gas, and water through only the second set of perforations. The same

comparison can be made for flow through other or additional perforations.

Although only two sets of perforations are illustrated
5 in the Figures, it is understood that the illustrated
technique can be used with any number of perforation sets.
Plug 18 simply is retrieved and moved as desired to profile
the additional sets of perforations.

10 The profile then may be used to selectively modify
fluid flow through casing 38. For example, plug 18 may be
left in the position illustrated in Fig. 8 to block-off flow
into wellbore 36 from the first set 44 of perforations.
This would be desirable, for instance, if the profile
15 indicates that a high percentage of water, or low percentage
of desirable production fluids, is entering wellbore 36 via
first set of perforations 40. Plug 18 effectively is used
to reduce the amount of water brought into wellbore 36 and
to increase the percentage of desirable production fluids,
20 such as oil and gas, in the wellbore fluid.

Referring generally to Figure 9, an alternative
embodiment of a production profile determination and
modification system 60 is illustrated. The system 60
25 comprises a deployable unit 62, a deployment system 64, and

5 a logging system 66. In the illustrated embodiment, a
logging tool 68 is housed within a housing 70. In this
embodiment, the housing 70 supports the logging tool 68. In
the illustrated embodiment, the logging tool 68 is supported
from a winch 72 by a line 74. However, other methods of
deploying the logging tool 68 from housing 70 may be used.
Additionally, logging system 66 comprises a cable 76 to
electrically couple the logging tool 68 to a data
acquisition/analysis system 30. The line 74 may be used to
10 electrically couple the logging tool 68 to the cable 76, as
well as support the logging tool 68. Alternatively, a
separate cable may be used.

Overall, it should be understood that the foregoing
15 description is of exemplary embodiments of this invention,
and that the invention is not limited to the specific forms
shown. For example, a fluid barrier other than a
retrievable bridge plug may be used. In addition, the
logging tool type may vary, as well as the parameters
20 detected by the logging tool. Furthermore, the logging tool
may be a separate device inserted into the housing or a
combined unit with the housing. These and other
modifications may be made in the design and arrangement of
the elements without departing from the scope of the
25 invention as expressed in the appended claims.

SCHL:0035

89.0493

1023410 " 121914